

KIDDIES TO DON COLORS OF FLAG

Victory Clothes Successfully Launched as Change for Youngsters.

UNBLEACHED MUSLIN IS USED

Material Is Found to Make Substantial Lining for a Jacket, as Well as Being Suitable for Frocks for Children.

New York.—Nothing so delights the heart of a child as to hold a flag in its hand. Youth and the symbols of patriotism are linked. Warranted that Galsworthy who gave us that association of the two gay elements of life in saying of a girl that she carried her youth in her face, like flags flying?

It was clever, therefore, of the designers to launch the youngsters into Victory clothes. The elders may express their relief from the tension of terror that handicapped us all for four years by bursting out of the chrysalis into the butterfly, but their clothes will not be parts of the flag. It is not fitting, writes a leading fashion authority, that any boy youth should wear the bits of red, white and blue which, combined with a certain skill, make the adorning Victory clothes of this hour.

There are tiny frocks for tiny chil-

dren, colored fringe as a lining for jackets. It had the triple qualities of endurance, originality and cheapness. This new lining. It was a war-time necessity, no Doucet thought, but it speedily became a piece of economy that threatened to be a high fashion. Probably the spring will make it exceedingly popular. It is a good idea for those who deplore the lack of service in coat linings, especially in these days when one is not sure of dyes.

The use of unbleached muslin for interior decoration has become well established, especially for country homes where curtains of this fabric are edged with colored fringe and bedspreads and pillow shams are made of it with borders of colored cloth in turkey red or dark blue.

Came Out of the South. One woman who was enchanted with a Victory frock of this fabric exclaimed: "Why, that's the material I use to cover my ironing board!" It is. And it will wear as well on a youngster as on an ironing board.

This style of costume for children came out of the South, out of Virginia, where unbleached muslin is well known and the devastation of war, its restrictions, privations and economies, is still a terrible memory even to those who were born after the Civil war.

It is rather a strange thing that some of the great centers have adopted juvenile clothes that have been designed

Care for Crippled Soldiers

Government Plans to Give All Vocational Training and to Find Employment for Them

It is intended by the government that there shall be no crippled soldiers selling pencils and shoe strings on the street corners, and small necessity for "homes" where crippled men may be cared for.

The government has made plans to re-educate every disabled soldier and sailor, to secure employment for him, and to watch over his welfare thereafter that he may be independent and self-respecting. The actual steps which the government will take are five:

- 1—Education by the disabled men of a course of training.
- 2—Preliminary training to fit him for a definite occupation.
- 3—A probationary period of employment in that occupation.
- 4—Placement in suitable position.
- 5—Follow-up work to safeguard his interests.

The government will support the man while training, will pay his tuition, traveling expenses and any other expenses incident to his training, and will give him the same support which it has given during his military service.

The disabled man may elect the line of work he wants to take up. He may be retrained for the work he did before the war, or turn to something entirely different. He may take further training in his old occupation.

And in addition to his support and the support of his family he will be given all the medical care he needs, and will be supplied with any artificial contrivances necessary because of the loss of limbs or faculties.

The machinery through which this work of rehabilitation will be handled consists of a federal board of vocational re-education with branches in the principal cities of the country. David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, is chairman of the board; William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, and William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, are also on the board, and an executive staff of experts in vocational education have been employed.

Mother's Cook Book

What would the world be to us if the children were no more? We would dread the desert behind us. Worse than the dark before.

What to Feed the Child.

For a normal baby, with a normal mother, the first few months of a year there is nothing better to do than feed it with nature's food, mother's milk. Orange juice and water for refreshment will cool the swollen gums and give great relief when teething.

If the child has taken prime juice, unsweetened, and orange juice occasionally the digestive tract will be in good working order. Then in the second year scraped apple or other fruits like pears and peaches if well ripened, may be safely given in very small quantities. A drink of cool water should be given frequently. How many carrying babies, who cannot tell what they want would be made comfortable by frequent drinks of pure cool water.

All changes in a child's diet should be made very carefully and when any new food is introduced give it in small quantities, a teaspoonful or two being sufficient.

Baked potato is a food particularly adapted for a young child's food. Use a little milk with a grain or two of salt, then cream and butter may be added. After a child has been accustomed to potato a teaspoonful of finely mashed peas may be given, as well as carrot, spinach and any vegetable not too woody.

Given to the child in small quantities, well mashed and seasoned, he will learn to like all kinds of vegetables; in fact he will never need to earn, for the good habit will be formed early in life.

A child's digestion is so much more rapid than an adult's that they need to be fed oftener and in small quantities.

A child fifteen months old will need some such diet as to food and time as the following: At seven or eight a breakfast cereal, bread or toast and a cupful of milk; at noon an egg, potato, one other vegetable, bread and fruit, either juice or scraped fruit. Five or six milk and rice or bread, and at ten a cupful or bottle of milk. The cereals should be varied so that they may become accustomed to like a variety.

The chief thing to remember in feeding cereals for children is to cook them long enough. Serve with good oil and milk and sugar. In early youth the child gets all the sugar he needs from the fruit he eats. One good reason for having little people eat alone is that foods that must be digested are not put temptingly before them.

made by Virginia gentlewomen ever since the war began. Many a youngster going to a party in a house which stands on a pedestal of millions, as well as others who trail into Central park with their expensive French burses, are wearing adorable frocks from some little southern town, made very often by aged fingers that have kept the art of rolling, whipping, streaking and tucking with fine needle and the thinnest of cotton threads.

Children Lead Fashions. The season has impressed upon those who are interested in juvenile clothes the fact that the youngsters are sometimes well in the lead with new fashions and that their elders stumble along after them.

Once upon a time, when the world was young and cruel, it considered it correct for children to be encased in bones and encased in brocade and metal, heavy embroidery, long skirts and stiffly-pointed bodices. It was cruel to make youth the resemblance of age. Today we make age the resemblance of youth. In that lies our vitality, our enthusiasm and our sanity. The children lead the way in belts around hips, short sleeves, smocked blouses, bobbed hair, socks, low-heeled shoes, straight lines and uncorseted figures. Their mothers, and sometimes their grandmothers, imitate them.

It behooves women to look upon this parade of fashions with interest, for the little human flags running down the path of fashion today are blazing the way for us.

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At the left is shown a dainty frock of pale-green organdie trimmed with large daisies formed of narrow white braid, with yellow used for the centers; two square pockets in front. At the right is a little boy's "Victory" smock of unbleached cotton, embroidered in red and blue.

dress in which the colors only flash as long ribbons that are run through two buttonholes in the front or back of a round collar and drop to the hem. There are frocks for older children which are made of red, white and blue stripes held in by soft masses of colored knitting in the three colors.

There is a return to a far-off and fascinating fashion in the blue hunting frocks for children between eight and ten years old which are touched up with red lining and ornamented with white trimmings collar and cuffs. There are pleated shirts of red and blue hunting with straight little collars blouses of blue hunting fastened in a straight line down the front with red buttons. The cuffs and collar are taken from the time of the Stuarts. They are made of white linen edged with blue lace and touched with red and blue buttons.

There are red and blue hair ribbons for girls; there are red and white striped evening rompers for the nursery "caterpillar" with blue bow buttons; and one of the successful frocks of the season is made of ordinary unbleached muslin smocked with red, white and blue wadded threads, the design giving a blurred impression of the flag.

It was a clever idea, this, to turn out the children of the land in flag costumes making them living, joyous symbols of the red, white and blue which today is the banner of freedom all over the world. And it is not only our flag that they represent; it is the flags of the allies.

Frocks of Unbleached Muslin. Two months ago Doucet of Paris gave the world a new idea when he used unbleached muslin edged with

IF HE CAME NOW

If he came now! My heart would be like a once quiet street. Hung with gay lanterns on a fete night. With singing! And my heart would be a child. Sleepily waking to a kiss, then flinging sleep from it, springing With all too ready feet. Out of the night, into the world again, And finding that its joys were all once more. There where it left them, waiting on the floor. To be played with again. My heart would be. An opened book filled full with witchery. Filled, too, with pain. An opened book that had been left too long. Upon a dusty shelf. It would be a song In a young mouth. And it would be buds, too. Opening under the moon, and shivering at the dew. But taking it. And it would be a flame. Red in the night. I used to be glad when he came. But not so very glad—because I thought That I would always have him. Then war caught Him up from me, and bore him out To be where danger is; and killed my doubt. My hesitation and half fears. Ah, now I would run to welcome him, if he came now! —Mary Carolyn Davis, in Good House-keeping.

Hogs Contract Colds and Pneumonia—Caution Urged

Trouble often develops among hogs at this season of the year in the form of cold and pneumonia, according to Dr. Robert Graham, professor of animal pathology at the University of Illinois. Doctor Graham gives warning that when pigs of all ages and sizes are allowed to pile up at night in a warm shed some are likely to come out steaming in the morning and that the cold winds and frosty atmosphere will have a bad effect on them. He recommends the following precautions: Hog houses and feeding places, runways, fences and sheds, should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a 3 per cent water solution of compound of cresol (U. S. P.) or its recognized equivalent. Quicklime should be scattered freely about the lots, after they have been raked clean of corn and manure. Wallows should be drained and fenced off, all small holes filled and large fields where the infection prevails should be cultivated.

HINTS FOR THE POULTRY GROWER

Small eggs, dirty eggs, old eggs or eggs which have been kept at a high temperature for any length of time are the kinds not to select for incubation, according to a circular prepared by the poultry husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Not all eggs from the best breeding stock are good for hatching purposes. Often the eggs are small, uneven in shape or poor in shell texture. Small eggs should never be incubated, as they do not hatch well, and pullets from them often lay undersized eggs. The small egg is not wanted upon the market. The two ounce egg is the standard in weight.

Only clean eggs should be selected for incubation. Dirty or washed eggs never hatch as well as do those which have never been soiled.

Since the egg begins to incubate when it reaches a temperature of 65 degrees it should be kept below that point. From 45 to 65 degrees is the range of temperature permissible for eggs that are being kept for hatching. Eggs should not be kept any longer than is absolutely necessary. If they are turned frequently and are kept at the correct temperature they may be kept for two weeks before being placed in the incubator, but it is no advisable to try to keep them for that long a time.

Explorer Says North Pole Weather Not as Picturesque

Another cherished illusion is dispelled and relegated to the junk heap of vivid misconceptions that have so long ruled. Explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who has just returned from a five years' cruise in the regions around the North pole, tells us that the weather up there is by no means the frigid terror we have pictured in our minds. It is much cooler in central Siberia than at Herschel Island. Even near the geographical pole the climate never gets really bad, although the mercury occasionally runs down to 60 below zero. Indeed, it was so mild and comfortable with physical comfort that he usually dozed on the porch of his igloo and passed the evening in his underwear, resting at night in his sleeping bag. His underwear, by the way, was of reindeer's skin with the fur inside. He has explored about 250,000 square miles amid all kinds of weather, and claims to have suffered no hardships, until his return to civilization.—Christian Herald.

Arizona Is Cleaning Out Beasts Which Kill Stock

One of the efforts of the state government of Arizona and the federal government in their campaign for the eradication of predatory animals, which cause large losses in range stock, is the employment of skilled hunters. Thirteen are now in the employ of the state and federal governments. Other men are exterminating rodents which destroy ranges. One of the hunters within two months killed 11 mountain lions. Another killed 55 coyotes within a month.

NO ROOM FOR PESSIMISM

Canada as a Nation Builder.

With Canada's great task in the war before the public, the burdens that she so willingly took and so ably carried, and her recent victory in subscribing \$175,000,000 to the 5th Victory Bond Loan more than she asked, he would be a skeptic who would associate the word pessimism with her present condition. Canada deplores the heavy human loss which she has suffered, but even those skin to those lost in battle say with cheerfulness that while the sacrifice was great, the cause was wonderful, and accept their sufferings with grace. It may well be said there is no room in Canada today for the pessimist. The agricultural production of the country has doubled in four years. \$140,000,000 are the railway earnings today or 3½ times what they were ten years ago, while the bank deposits are now \$1,725,000,000 as compared with \$131,000,000 thirty years ago.

There is a wonderful promise for the future.

It is with buoyancy that Canada faces an era of peace. She has triumphed over the soul-testing crisis of war. Before the war Canada was a borrower, and expected to continue so for many years. For the past year and a half we have seen her finance herself. She has also been furnishing credits to other nations.

A recent article in the "Boston Transcript" says:

"The people at home have not been lagging behind the boys at the front in courage, resourcefulness and efficiency. The development of Canada's war industry is an industrial romance of front rank. American Government officials can testify to the efficiency of the manufacturing plant Canada has built up in four short years. In Department after Department where they found American industry failed them they were able to turn to Canada. The full story may be revealed some day."

The same paper says: "It is a new Canada that emerges from the world war in 1918—a nation transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914."

"The war has taken from Canada a cruel toll. More than 50,000 of her bravest sons lie in soldiers' graves in Europe. Three times that number have been more or less incapacitated by wounds. The cost of the war in money is estimated to be already \$1,100,000,000. These are not light losses for a country of 8,000,000 people. Fortunately there is also a credit side. Canada has found herself in this war. She has discovered not merely the gallantry of her soldiers, but the brains and capacity and efficiency of her whole people. In every branch, in arms, in industry, in finance, she has had to measure her wits against the world, and in no case has Canada reason to be other than gratified."—Advertisement.

Knew Human Nature.

The old lady who declared it impossible to please some people certainly said something.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

In most cases a man doesn't realize how lucky he is, when a woman refuses to marry him.

A Coated Tongue? What it Means

A bad breath, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, languor and debility, are usually signs that the liver is out of order. PROF. HENRY NETER says: "The liver is an organ secondary in importance only to the heart."

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom.

The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the cinders and ashes from the general circulation.

A blockade in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are clogged or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, and dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes. At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloe, jalap, put into ready-to-use form by Doctor Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold for 25 cents at all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

STOCKTON, CALIF.—"For constipation, sick headache, an inactive liver, indigestion and biliousness there is nothing so equal Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I have tried other things but like the 'Pleasant Pellets' best of any."—Mrs. F. G. FIELD, 222 S. Grand Street.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To prevent mustard from drying in the mustard pot, add a little salt when making it.

Tan shoes which have become discolored can be dyed black and have their usefulness prolonged.

Cold boiled rice added to griddle cakes makes them lighter. Persimmon halves ornament their faces by painting on them figures of insects and small animals.

It takes three men six months to make a customer shawl, which requires ten goats' fleeces.

Men, Women and Children Helped Bring Big Victory

Just what name posterity will give to the war nobody of the immediate present can say; but if it is fairly descriptive it will perhaps somehow include or suggest the part taken by the women, who, in 17 months, for one thing, have turned out something over 14,000,000 knitted articles. The women, in fact, have knit themselves into history in a way that the future historian will have to take into consideration. Literally it is as though a war of men, women and children against an impending tyranny.

Suffrage States.

These states have full suffrage for women: Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Kansas, New York. Presidential and other partial suffrage: Illinois, Taxation, said or school suffrage: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut.